The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1864. NO. 42.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

For audum in advance.....$1 50
If 6 months.....75
Three months.....50

A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
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Six lines or less,	$2 50	$3 00	$5 00
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Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, One year.....$3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 3 30	LE 7 45	Huntingdon,	AR 11 10	AR 7 10
4 10	8 05	McConnellstown,	10 52	6 51
4 18	8 13	Pleasant Grove,	10 45	6 44
4 25	8 20	Marklesburg,	10 31	6 30
4 30	8 45	Coffee Run,	10 17	6 10
4 57	8 53	Rough & Ready,	10 10	6 09
5 07	9 05	Cove,	9 59	5 55
5 11	9 09	Fisher's Summit,	9 55	5 50
AR 5 30	AR 9 25	Saxton,	LE 9 40	LE 5 40
LE 5 40	LE 9 40		AR 9 25	AR 5 30
5 57	10 00	Riddlesburg,	9 07	5 10
6 03	10 08	Hopewell,	9 00	5 00

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

6 19	10 24	Piper's Run,	8 44	4 45
6 41	10 49	Hamilton,	8 24	4 20
AR 7 00	AR 11 05	Bloody Run,	LE 8 10	LE 4 05

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	LE 0 40	Saxton,	AR 8 30	AR 5 30
	9 55	Conimont,	8 15	5 15
	10 00	Crawford,	8 05	5 05
	AR 10 10	Dudley,	LE 8 00	LE 5 00
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1863. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD: MAIL	FAST LINE	EXPRESS	PHILADA. EXPRESS	HARRISBURG EXPRESS	STATIONS.	EASTWARD EXPRESS	THROUGH	FAST MAIL	CONNECTION	THROUGH N. Y.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 17	.....	.....	5 00	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	.....	1 45	1 45
5 25	.....	.....	5 36	.....	Mt. Union,	11 26	9 45	1 35	1 35	1 35
5 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	.....	1 25	1 25
5 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	9 31	1 18	1 18	1 18
5 50	7 40	6 56	6 07	.....	Huntingdon,	11 40	9 21	1 07	1 07	1 07
6 15	.....	.....	6 21	.....	Petersburg,	10 47	9 07	12 52	12 52	12 52
6 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	.....	12 44	12 44
6 31	.....	.....	6 36	.....	Spruce Creek,	10 35	8 55	12 38	12 38	12 38
6 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	.....	12 23	12 23
6 58	.....	.....	7 09	.....	Tyrone,	10 13	8 33	12 15	12 15	12 15
7 08	.....	.....	7 10	.....	Tipton,	.....	.....	.....	12 05	12 05
7 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	.....	12 00	12 00
7 19	.....	.....	7 20	.....	Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 14	11 46	11 46	11 46
7 40	8 55	8 21	7 40	.....	Altoona,	9 40	8 00	11 40	11 40	11 40
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 37 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 28 A. M. and arrives at Hunting on, 11 25 A M.

READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.00 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10,15 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 25 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.50 P.M

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

50 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Dec 8, 1863. *General Superintendent.*

VARNISHES, PAINTS & GLASS.

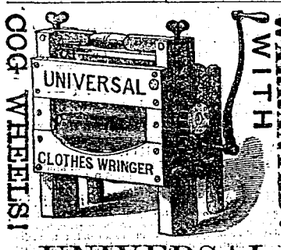
WE offer to Dealers, Coach-makers, and House Painters, at the very lowest nett cash prices the best *Coach and Cabinet Varnishes; best White Lead; French and American Zinc; Chrome Greens and Yellows, Drop and Ivory Blacks,* and a full assortment of all the *finer colors*—such as Vermillions, Lakes, Tube Colors, &c., also, Paint and Varnish Brushes, of the best make. Glazier's Diamonds and Points; Paint Mills; single and double thick Glass, of all descriptions, and all Materials used by House and Coach Painters—which we can sell as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house, from the fact that we keep down our expenses by conducting our business personally.

Mr. RAU—One of the firm—for many years manufactured the Varnishes, sold by the late C. Schrack. We feel confident that our Varnishes are equal, if not *superior*, to any manufactured in this country. We warrant them to give entire satisfaction, and if not as represented, the money will be refunded. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. *A liberal discount made to the trade.*

FELTON & RAU,
138 Nth FOURTH Street, corner Cherry,
PHILADELPHIA.

Oct. 3-6m.

COG WHEELS! WARRANTED! WITH



UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer,*	$10,00
No. 2.	*Medium* " "	7,00
No. 2½	" " "	6,00
No. 3.	*Small* " "	5,00
No. 8.	*Large Hotel,* "	14,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry* { to run steam. or hand.	18,00
No. 22.	*Large* " { to run steam. or hand.	30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER. A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than pays for itself every year! in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE."

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞ On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, N. Y.

Aug. 12, '63.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

'Tis Sweet to be Remembered.

BY JAMES G. CLARK.

O! 'tis sweet to be remembered
In the merry days of youth,
While the world seems full of brightness,
And the soul retains its truth—
When our hopes are like the morning beams
That flash along the sea,
And every dream we know of life
Is one of purity.
'Tis sweet to be remembered,
As the spring remembers earth,
Spreading roses in our pathway,
Filling all our hearts with mirth.

O! 'tis sweet to be remembered
In the summer time of life,
Ere we reach the burning summit
With our weight of woe and strife;
To look backward through the shadows
Where our journey first begun,
And the golden flowers of mem'ry
Turn their faces to the sun.
'Tis sweet to be remembered
As the breeze remembers day,
Floating upward from the valley
O'er the weary pilgrim's way.

O! 'tis sweet to be remembered
When our life has lost its bloom,
And every morning sun we meet
May leave us at the tomb;
When our youth is half forgotten,
And we gaze with yearnings strong,
From a world where all are dying,
To a deathless world beyond.
'Tis sweet to be remembered,
As the stars remember night,
Shining downward through the darkness,
With a pure and holy light.

[From the Johnstown Democrat.]

Judge Taylor's Decision.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the decision of Hon. Geo Taylor, of this district, in the Moore-Marbourg case, in which he ruled out all extraneous and foreign testimony in the trial for murder. We consider Judge Taylor a fair, honest, impartial judge, who decides every case on its own merits, uninfluenced by any circumstances whatever. The Judge can and will speak for himself in the following remarks, and hence we will not attempt to speak for him. He certainly looks to the interests of the community as well as to individual interests, where he takes the broad grounds against making the courts a medium of public scandal, and we think every sensible man will decide as the Judge has done. We admire the independence of Judge Taylor as much as we do his many other good qualities of head and heart, and we bespeak for his decision a careful perusal:

Per curiam—TAYLOR, P. J.: The offer is to prove an act of adultery between the deceased and the prisoner's wife in Oct. 1862, and other acts of adultery at various times and places afterwards, down till within ten days before the homicide; and, also, that the deceased attempted, at some time not stated to poison the prisoner; and that "the first suspicion of these facts reached Moore [the prisoner,] the Friday one week before the killing; that during that week he ate or slept but little, if any, and left his home in a state of frenzy on his wife making a full confession to him on the morning of the killing."

The criminal *acts* here offered to be proved, separated from the conclusion of the offer, would be plainly inadmissible. No one would think of justifying a crime committed yesterday by the proof of another crime committed a year, or month, or week ago. The law of off-set has no place in the criminal calendar. Every crime has its own penalty, and every criminal is amenable to the law for his own criminal acts, and has a right to a trial according to the forms of law. No individual has the right to take the law into his own hands and inflict its penalties, much less to inflict such penalties as his passions may dictate. No one will claim that the act of adultery with a wife will justify the husband in killing the adulterer. If the husband found him in the act, and instantly killed him, there is, in the view of the law, such *provocation* as will reduce the killing to manslaughter; but, if the husband act upon information received afterwards from anybody else, the killing is *murder*; and proof of the adultery would not weigh a feather, either to justify or extenuate. This being the unquestionable and unquestioned law, the offer to prove the criminal acts specified, without more, would be clearly inadmissible, and it would be the duty of the Court to reject it. The rules of evidence in criminal, as well as civil cases, exclude evidence which has no legitimate bearing upon any question involved in the issue, and when the only effect of admitting it would be to mislead the jury.

But, it is argued that the door has been opened for the admission of this otherwise clearly irrelevant evidence, to explain the principal fact proven by the Commonwealth. In proving the principal fact—the homicide—it is true several of the witnesses of the Commonwealth, nearly all of them, indeed, did prove the prisoner's declaration at the time, that *the deceased had seduced his wife when he was in the army fighting for his country.* But it is not to be overlooked here, that if the prisoner had done the act without saying anything, or assigning any reason for it, and now here upon his trial, offered to prove that the deceased had committed adultery with his wife when he was in the army, and that he had learned the fact after he had returned, the evidence could not be received either to justify or extenuate; and if offered for that purpose, we would be bound to reject it. His counsel here would not think of proving his own declaration to that effect. But the Commonwealth proved it for him, and he is entitled to the benefit of that evidence; and we doubt not he will have the benefit of all the weight to which it is fairly entitled. It cannot admit of a reasonable doubt that he acted, at the time, under the *belief* that what he stated, as the reason of his conduct, was true. It does not at all follow, however, that he may supplement what the Commonwealth was under the necessity of proving as a part of his conduct, by proving himself, in addition, what would otherwise be inadmissible. The Commonwealth never thus forfeits her right to object to irrelevant evidence offered by the defence. The same may be said of the prisoner's proven declarations, when he was accusing the deceased of having seduced his wife in his absence—that *she had confessed it all.* The expression, in its connection, is not at all ambiguous or equivocal, and the prisoner has the benefit of it.

The only reason that has occasioned any hesitation in adopting this conclusion is that a different practice seems to have prevailed in some other cases. In that of Sickles, Judge Crawford, though under a *different state of facts*, admitted evidence of adultery, principally, however, on the ground which we have just noticed—that it seemed proper to explain the evidence of the principal fact—and which, in our view, is entirely unsatisfactory, at least in its application here. In the case of Regina vs Fisher, 8 Carrington & Payne, 345, evidence of a similar fact seems to have been heard; but in that and other cases entitled to respect, it is believed the facts were proven by the government, or no objection raised, or the question not presented in the aspect it is now. After much serious reflection upon the point, we are clear and decided in our convictions that the first part of the offer—to prove antecedent criminal acts—should not be received.

We are the more confirmed in our conviction of duty by several reflections which crowd upon us as this point is presented. No injustice is done to the prisoner, as he has the full benefit of any inference to which the law entitles him, since it cannot admit of a reasonable doubt that he acted under a belief of the truth of what he asserted at the time of the homicide, in justification of it; and that is, and should be, equally available to him, whether what he so believed was true or not. The conduct of his wife and the deceased could not have excited him to acts either of malice or frenzy if he had not known of them; while if reported to him under circumstances which led him to believe it, such might be the effect, though the reports were false. It is not what they did, but his knowledge and belief of it—not their criminal conduct, but what was communicated to him—that operated upon his mind. And it is the effect which these facts had or may have had upon *his mind*, which is the point of inquiry.—While this ruling, therefore, does no imaginable injustice to the prisoner, it is due to the Commonwealth, which also has rights, and to other parties.—The admission of the offer would add to this case, for the ostensible purpose of explaining a fact unavoidably, but properly, proved as a part of the *res gestæ*, a half a dozen trials for adultery, and one for a conspiracy to murder, with all the evidence to sustain and defend, rebut and sur-rebut, without any other effect than to divert attention from the true issue, save to minister to a morbid public appetite for scandal, and to run what was heralded in the papers as a great tragedy, in the judicial investigation of it, into a farce. If the prisoner had prosecuted the deceased for these alleged crimes, and brought him into court to answer them, instead of striking him down with his own hand, the offered evidence would be pertinent, and would be fully heard; but it must occur to any one that it would be scarcely just to the memory of the deceased, infamous as he may have been, to try him incidentally and unnecessarily upon a half a dozen or more charges, after his lips have been sealed in death, and when he is not here to defend or explain.

The admission of the evidence to explain the principal fact, would, moreover, unnecessarily, open a wider field of proof, answer, and reply, and might affect injuriously still others not upon trial. It might, and probably would, involve the question, if a previous criminal intimacy were established, whether it was a *seduction*, and who was the *seduced* or the *seducer*—an investigation which could, in our judgment, serve no better purpose than to minister to a depraved appetite for scandal. We are sustained, finally, by the reflection that, if we err in this ruling, the prisoner can have our ruling reviewed, and our error corrected on a bill of exceptions.

The first part of the offer, to the extent that it proposes to prove specific antecedent criminal acts, is overruled; but we admit the conclusion of it, and will allow the prisoner to prove any communication made to him respecting the alleged criminal conduct of his wife and the deceased, about or within any reasonable time before the homicide. This, as tending to show the *state of mind* under which he acted. We do not agree with the counsel of the Commonwealth in all their views of the kind of evidence by which a state of mind that would render him wholly irresponsible, may be established. But the evidence is only pertinent as tending to show that. And we repeat here that it was what was communicated—what he had heard, and that only—that could have been bearing upon his mind. Proof of that, and of that only, could show the jury what was present to him and influencing him to excitement and action—and that he has a right to prove.

COURT AFFAIRS.

TRIAL LIST—

APRIL TERM, 1864.

FIRST WEEK.

E. L. & E. D. Marguand	vs Penna. Railroad Company.
W W & D C Entrekin	vs Michael Stone.
Same	vs Same.
Catherine Householder	vs Grubb & Householder.
J Dougherty for use	vs W. S Entrekin, garnish.
W W & D C Entrekin f u	vs J Entrekin & M. Stone.
D Clarkson, Trustee, &c.	vs Jacob Cresswell.
Com. for Dougherty	vs Graffus Miller, et al.

SECOND WEEK.

Jane Ann Speer	vs William Bennett.
Henry C Robison	vs George Sipes.
J Gilliam & wife for use	vs William Rothrock.
Isabella Galbraith	vs M. Gutshall et al.
Samuel Fleming	vs Hon. J. Stewart's admr.
J P Anderson's executor	vs Henry Orlady.
D & J H Peterson	vs Samuel Bollinger.
J C Watson's admr. f u	vs George Hawn et al.
Thomas Norris	vs Isaac Yocum.
John Gayton	vs Mary A Wise.
Less & McVitty	vs Lycoming Ins. Company.
D W Stevens for use	vs H N Gleasow et al.
J Hollinger et al	vs P Bridenbaugh's exec'r.
James Wilson	vs Joseph Green, surv. &c.
Peter Tippery	vs Penna. Railroad Company.

Prothonotary's Office, Huntingdon, Mch. 30, 1864. } WM. C. WAGONER, Prot'y.

GRAND JURORS.

Jer. Beck, farmer, Warriorsmark
John Corbin, carpenter, Hopewell
Jesse Cook, farmer, Carbon
Hugh Carey, " Jackson
Henry Canan, wagon-maker, Morris
David Etnier, merchant, Shirley
Jesse Fisher, farmer, Morris
A. P. Fields, M. D., Cass
Geo. Fetterhoof, farmer, Morris
John Geissinger, of Wm. " Juniata
George Goddard, farmer, Shirley
G. Dorsey Green, iron-master, Porter
Jno. Gansimore, farmer, Warriormark
Samuel Goodman, " Juniata
Jacob Hicks, Sr., " Walker
Samuel Hess, " Oneida
James L. Harvey, tailor, Shirleysburg
William Isenberg, farmer, Morris
John S. Morrison, " Shirley
Jas. McGuire, " West
Isaac Oatenkirk, " Brady
Isaac Showalter, " Cass
Henry R. Shearer, " Tell
William Stryker, " West

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

David Ashton, farmer, Springfield
Wm. Addleman, " Warriormark
George Beatty, watchman, Union
Jacob Baker, carpenter, Alexandria
Abraham Brumbaugh, far., Hopewell
Perry Benson, carpenter, Tod
Isaac Brumbaugh, farmer, Cass
Jacob C. Coder, blacksmith, Union
Thos. Curman, tinner, Huntingdon
Lewis Corbin, farmer, Cass
Abraham Corbin, " Juniata
John Dopp, clerk, West
Abraham Elias, farmer, Tod
Benj. Enyeart, laborer, Penn
Isaiah Fleck, farmer, Cromwell
Daniel Fink, " Union
Geo. M. Green, " Cass
Gilbert Horning, " Barree
Wm. S. Hampson, clerk, Clay
Theophilus Houck, farmer, Tod
John Jackson, " Jackson
Samuel Kinch, blacksmith, Franklin
Curtis Kidder, shoemaker, Barree
John X. Lutz, farmer, Shirley
George Lamp, farmer, Porter
Philip Locke, " Springfield
John B. McElroy, teacher, Jackson
John B. Moreland, farmer, Clay
John Moore, miller, West
John H. Neff, farmer, "
John Nightwine, " Henderson
David Neff, " Porter
Geo. W. Parks, " Cass
Wm. Quinn, shoemaker, West
James Querry, farmer, Union
John Silverthorn " Tell
James Stewart, " Barree
Wm. Seibert, " Tell
Robert Stewart, clerk, Jackson
James Stewart, farmer, "
Simon Starr, " Cromwell
Jonathan Shultz, " Carbon
James White, J. P. "
James Wilson, farmer, Henderson
Isaac Wolverton, pump-maker, Brady
Andrew Wise, farmer, Union
Thomas M. Young, " Carbon
Jno Garner, of Matthew, miller, Penn.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

John Benford, carpenter, Carbon
Jonas Buckwalter, farmer, Walker
Lewis Carothers, carpenter, Cromwell
Conrad Curfman, farmer, Cass
Levi Creamer, " Springfield
M C Chilcoat, " Cromwell
James Davis, laborer, Oneida
John Dopp, farmer, Walker
John Flenner, " Henderson
Chas. H. Fletcher, clerk, Carbon
Barton Green, merchant, Barree
David Gates, farmer, Franklin
Ephraim Greenland " Union
Robert Huey, " Jackson
Wm. Hildebrand, laborer, Shirley
Alison Heeter, " Brady
Samuel M. Hannah, teacher, War'mk
J. G. Jones, farmer, Tell
Robert King, tailor, Huntingdon
Samuel Lehman, farmer, Warriorm'k
Wm. Laird, Jr., " Porter
Robert Myton, " Barree
Oliver Mull, " Dublin
Robert Madden, " Springfield
Jackson Norris, " Penn
Solomon Nunemaker, laborer, Carbon
Philip Pheasant, carpenter, Union
George Ross, farmer, Warriormark
Jacob Rider, " "
John Spanogle, " West
Benjamin Shoup, " Clay
Nicholas Shaw, " Shirley
Asbury Stewart, lumberman, Brady
Samuel G. Simpson, " "
Ezekiel White, farmer, Carbon
Lee Wilson, " Barree.

GOLD PENS.—A fine assortment of Pocket and Desk Gold Pens just received at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

An Editor's Joke.

In the days of old Mycall, the publisher of the Newberryport *Herald*, (a journal still alive and flourishing,) the sheriff of old Essex, Philip Bagly, had been asked several times to pay up his arrears of subscription. At last he told Mycall that he would certainly 'hand over' the next morning as sure as he lived. 'If you don't get your money to-morrow you may be sure I am dead,' said he.

The morrow came and passed, but no money. Judge of the Sheriff's feelings when, on the morning of the day after, he opened his *Herald* and saw announced the lamented decease of Philip Bogly, Esq., High Sheriff of the county Essex, with an obituary notice attached, giving the deceased credit for a good many excellent traits of character, but adding that he had one fault very much to be deplored: he was not punctual in paying the printer.

Bagly, without waiting for his breakfast, started for the *Herald* office. On the way it struck him as singular that none of the many friends and acquaintances he met seemed to be surprised to see him. They must have read their morning's paper. Was it possible they cared so little about him as to have forgotten already that he *was no more?* Full of perturbation, he entered the printing office, to deny that he was dead, *in propria persona.*

'Why, Sheriff,' exclaimed the facetious editor, 'I thought that you were defunct?'

'Defunct,' said the Sheriff, 'what put that into your head?'

'Did you not tell me——'

'Oh!—ah!—yes—I see,' stammered the old Sheriff. 'Well, there's your money! And now contradict the report in your next, if you please.'

'That's not necessary, sir,' said the joker—'it was only printed in your copy!'

The Sheriff lived many years after this sell, and to the day of his death always took good care to pay the printer punctually.

Benefits of Exercise.

Exercise is health-producing, because it works off and out of the system its waste, dead and effete matter; these are all converted into a liquid form, called by some "humors," that have exit from the body through the "pores" of the skin, in the shape of perspiration, which all have seen, and which all do know, is the result of exercise, when the body is in a state of health. Thus it is that persons who do not perspire, who have a dry skin, are always either feverish or chilly, and are never well and never can be as long as that condition exists. So exercise, by working out of the system its waste, decayed and useless matter, keep the human machine "free"—otherwise it would soon clog up, and the wheels of life would stop up forever! Exercise improves health, because every step a man takes tends to impart motion to the bowels; a proper amount of exercise keeps them acting once in every twenty-four hours. If they have not motion enough, there is constipation, which brings on every fatal disease; hence exercise—especially that of walking—wards off innumerable diseases, when it is kept up to an extent equal to inducing one action of the bowels daily. Exercise is healthful, because the more we exercise the faster we breathe. If we breathe faster, we take that much more into the lungs; but it is the air we breathe which purifies the blood, and the more air we take in the more perfectly is that process performed. The purer the blood is, the better the health must be. Hence, the more a consumptive stays in the house, the more certain and more speedy is his death.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

How a Cat is able to see in the Dark.—The pupil of the eye of a cat is of an oval form, the transverse diameter being parallel to the nose, and cats have the power of contracting or dilating the pupil at pleasure. It is always contracted in the sun or before the fire. This prevents a painful sensation which would be occasioned by a number of rays of light falling on the pupil. But when a cat sits in the shade, or in the dark, she fully dilates the pupil, which enables her to see and seize her prey rather by surprise than by hunting it down.

☞ Now and handsome styles of Wall Paper just received at Lewis' Book Store.

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WANTED.—A line.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

S. B. CHANEY, Editor,

To whom all communications on the subject of Education should be addressed.

[Communicated.]

The Common-School Teacher.

'Think before you speak' is an old motto and a good one;—so good that it deserves to be written in letters of gold, and kept continually before our eyes. Well would it be for the world then, if all men were to embrace it and appreciate it as they should. But as such is, most emphatically, not the case,—we are continually having our ears burdened with thoughtless expressions. And although all classes and conditions of men come in for their share of these thoughtless words, we propose at this time to take up but one class, viz: the school teacher;—and then to examine whether or not he is deserving of what we often hear said of him and his vocation. Says one,—'why does Mr. such-a-one *teach school?* He is a stout, active, intelligent man, and would succeed at something else that would pay better.' Another says,—'I cannot see what pleasure there could be in teaching,—nor is it very high or very honorable.' And so on,—but we have not time to enumerate or space to consider more of them. We will now enter upon a calm, candid examination of this subject, and endeavor to ascertain whether or not school teaching is this dull, dry occupation,—devoid of pleasure, profit or honor. Whether or not it is unworthy of a man or woman's attention. Whether or not, in short, *it pays.* First, then, let us notice the sphere of the teacher,—which is, the school room. We all know what the common school is. What its noble aim is. We have, most of us, been familiar with it from earliest childhood. As soon as our tender limbs could carry us over mother earth with safety,—as soon as our prattling tongues could articulate words and syllables distinctly, we were taught to wend our way to the school room. There we were seated alongside of our fellows, to receive our first lessons, and guided by our beloved teacher, to take our first steps in the path of learning. 'Twas he who taught our young ideas how to shoot. 'Twas he who poured the fresh instruction o'er our minds. In short, it was from him that we received those seeds of knowledge which were calculated to grow and bud and blossom into fruit when maturer years were reached. We also know, too, by experience, the strength of the impressions made upon our minds in those young and tender years. How almost ineffaceable they are! No engraver ever worked upon finer material than does the teacher, when he essays to impress upon the youthful mind *the rudiments of knowledge.* One may look back over the events of half a century and whilst the ideas imbibed, and the impressions formed, in early childhood and youth, are still bright in remembrance, many, very many of those of the intervening years are but dimly, vaguely recollected. Again,—our minds were as twigs in those days,—very susceptible of being inclined in almost any direction. Our teacher had, in a great measure, confided to him, the bending of those twigs. Our future characters depended on the manner in which they were bent. For, it has been wisely said—'just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined.' If, then, experience tells us that such are the facts,—how important then is the time spent in the school room, and how doubly important the task of him or her whose duty it is to mould that plastic material, the youthful mind.

Such, then, is the teacher's sphere of duty. Such is the material on which he labors. Such the importance that attaches itself to both. But besides being an important it is an honorable vocation. For, whatever is useful is honorable,—and who with one spark of common sense,—who with one jot or tittle of an idea of what makes free America what it is—the land of enlightenment and progress—will deny that the common school, when conducted as it should be, and as we have all along supposed it to be, is of use. Yes—the common school—one of the grandest, noblest of free institutions—one of the greatest bulwarks of society—the nursery of intelligence and good order.—But, is school teaching pleasant? It is true there are many things connected with it that are calculated to render it decidedly unpleasant,—much that causes vexation and annoyance,—as, for instance when the teacher does not meet with the hearty co-operation of his patrons,—is not sustained and encouraged by them,—but has to endure their meddling, fault finding and narrow minded censure—undeserved as it oftentimes is. But are not vexation, care and annoyance, incident to all trades, professions and pursuits? Show us a solitary instance of one devoid of these, and we will show you something that has never yet been seen on this green earth, and will never be seen again. While, then, we admit that school teaching has its cares, we assert that it has its pleasures also. For no one will deny that it is a pleasant thing to receive instruction. As the ivy creeps toward the light of day, so does the mind strive to emerge from the darkness that naturally enshrouds it into the region of light and truth. And if instruction be akin to mercy—which blesseth him that gets and him that bestows,—and if, as Holy Writ tells us, it be more blessed to give than to receive, surely then the teacher's is a pleasureable vocation. Again, it is a pleasant thing to witness nature develop herself,—in any of her forms. Much greater and higher is that pleasure when it is the youthful mind we are called on to witness, as it is being developed into greatness and goodness. This interesting sight comes under the teacher's eye, as under none other's. He sees in the up-turned faces before him, scattered here and there though they be, the men who are to figure largely in the world's affairs, in after years. He sees, in embryo, the eminent poet, philosopher, statesman, jurist or divine,—and it is certainly a satisfaction and a pleasure to him to feel that he is aiding in laying the foundation stones of what he knows will be a superb structure. We might cite other of the pleasures of teaching, but space does not permit. Finally, does school teaching *pay?* Well, in a pecuniary point of view, we suppose that in many cases that could be cited, we would have to yield the point. Oftentimes, very often is it the case that the teacher, important as is the labor entrusted to his hands, and well as he does his duty and performs that labor, is but poorly, too poorly paid for his services. All shame to those against whom this charge can be made and all honor to the man who, disregarding that very common and natural affection which men have for the almighty dollar, is still willing to engage in the noble work. But the teacher has his reward. Though not comprehended exclusively of dollars and cents, it is just as essentially a reward and in a much higher sense. Aside from the real pleasure which we have seen is connected with his vocation, he lives for years on years in the hearts of his pupils and is fondly, affectionately remembered. And then the satisfaction he must feel, when, in the evening of his days he can look abroad upon the work of his hands, and see it prosper so abundantly, as prosper it must if he have done his duty, will abundantly repay him for what little sacrifices he may have been compelled to make, from insufficient pay.

L. N. T. O.

The Traveling of Sound Experimentally Proved.

There is probably no substance which is not in some measure a conductor of sound—but sound is much enfeebled by passing from one medium to another.—If a man, stopping one of his ears with his finger, stop the other also by pressing it against the end of a long stick, and a watch be applied to the opposite end of the stick, or piece of timber, be it ever so long, the beating of the watch will be distinctly heard; whereas, in the usual way, it can scarcely be heard at the distance of fifteen or eighteen feet. The same effect will take place if he stops both his ears with his hands, and rest his teeth, his temple, or the gristly part of one of his ears against the end of a stick. Instead of a watch a gentle scratch may be made at one end of a pole or rod, and the person who puts his ear in close contact with the other end of the pole will hear it plainly. Thus, persons who are dull of hearing may, by applying their teeth to some part of a harpsichord, or other sounding body, hear the sound much better than otherwise. If a person tie a strip of flannel, about a yard long, around a poker, then press with his thumb and fingers the ends of the flannel into his ears, and then swings the poker against an iron fender, he will hear a sound very like that of a large church bell.

Customs Differ.

The Egyptians embalmed their dead so as to preserve them forever. The Romans carefully burned theirs, preserving nothing but their ashes. When a western man a few years ago undertook to dispose of the dead body of his wife in the old Roman manner, our whole country was shocked and horrified at his sacrilegious act. We bury them tenderly in the earth. When the Hawaiian king Kamehameha died, his people bewailed his loss, for they loved him as the good father of his people, and the chiefs immediately consulted what steps should be taken to show their sorrow, whereupon it was proposed by one of them, in the agony of his grief, that they should eat the deceased monarch—raw,—as the highest compliment they could render to his manifold virtues. In different parts of the world diverse, and to us very singular customs, exist as to the disposal of the dead, all meaning, like the above, the same thing viz: respect for the departed, yet each wonders at the strange manner the other takes to manifest that feeling.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, April 13, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION *REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."*—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The loyal men of Pennsylvania, comprising the National Union party, will meet in State Convention, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at noon,

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 28th, 1864.

Each district will be entitled to the same representation it now has in the State Legislature, and the delegates will be chosen at such times and in such manner as shall be directed by the respective county committees.

The State Convention is called for the purpose of placing in nomination an Electoral Ticket, selecting delegates at large to the National Convention of the Union Party, to be held at Baltimore on the 7th of June next, and taking such action as it may deem proper in reference to the approaching Presidential canvass.

The selection of the district delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Convention is left, where it properly belongs, to the people assembled in their county conventions; but the different county committees are earnestly requested to adopt such measures as will procure a full attendance at their respective conventions, and thereby secure, in the choice of delegates, a full and fair expression of the will of the people.

The committee cannot forbear to congratulate all lovers of liberty and the Union upon the recent triumphs of the good cause in New Hampshire and Connecticut, and to express the hope, shared by all loyal men, that they are only the forerunners of more splendid victories soon to be won in the same cause alike by the bullet and the ballot.

In behalf of the Union State Central Committee.

WAYNE McVEAGH, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMERLY, } Secretaries.
W. W. HAYS, }

The Army of the Potomac.

We have no doubt that the large and fine Army of the Potomac is destined to move forward early in the Spring. This will be welcome news to all in and out of the army. It is by General Meade's command now in Virginia that the Rebellion is to be crushed. Whatever other columns may do, this one, under the immediate supervision of our ablest generals, is to move to and strike the vital point of the Confederacy and, let us hope, destroy the army upon which treason rests its very existence. No better proof is wanted of the truth of this than the reports that come to us constantly of the tremendous efforts the Rebels are making to improvise slight defenses and obstructions all the way from the Rapidan to Richmond.

The Army of the Potomac has now a more reliable strength than ever before; and a reserve of infantry, artillery, and cavalry has been organized, which, it is hoped, will be able to render any temporary success of the main army, or vanguard, permanent and decisive. In addition to this, troops have been concentrated in and about Baltimore, as an additional reserve; and the splendid army of General Burnside, at Annapolis, will be held in readiness for service at any point where it may be needed in case of a reverse. It is one of the best phases of General Grant's strategy that he prepares for bad luck as well as good and all over the country we hear of the organization of immense reserve corps, which will move to the assistance of such armies as may be sorely pressed at any time. The adoption of this system has been brought about in consequence of deductions drawn from the results of previous campaigns.

In consequence of the number of our armies, and the great extent of territory occupied by them, the Rebels have the privilege occasionally of concentrating a superior force against any particular point, and, as at Chickamauga, gain a questionable victory, or one by which a little time is gained to make other and perhaps more important movements. It is to guard against all of this, in future, that Grant is going to move with large armies at once to the attack, and have them properly supported by reserve corps of ample strength.

THE *Bedford Inquirer* came to us last week, handsomely improved in appearance. The new editor and proprietor, B. F. McNeil, Esq., deserves success.

REBEL SYMPATHIZERS.—We daily hear men who still cling to the "Democratic" organization, declare they are in favor of prosecuting the war against the rebels, while the *leaders* are ready to submit to rebel rule. The following will show the spirit of the leaders. The paragraph is taken from the Bellefonte *Watchman*, the organ of the Centre county "Democracy."

"A few of our exchanges seem to have an idea that the Chicago Convention will make a 'war platform' for the Democracy in the Presidential contest; we have no fears of anything of that kind, we would say, *if* it does, it will be permitted to carry on the contest on its 'own hook,' for honest Democrats will support no such a platform, and no man willing to stand upon it."

The *Jeffersonian*, another sheet of the same kind of Democracy, adds:

"This is the very doctrine, friend Meek. You will have plenty of good company in maintaining it."

☞ The following joint resolution proposing amendment to the Constitution of the United States, submitting to the legislatures of the several states a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, passed the Senate on the 8th by a vote of 36 yeas to 6 noes:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIII, Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

EXTERMINATION.—The rebels are perpetually telling us that we will have to exterminate the whole population of the South before we can bring their territory back into the Union.—Now, at the late election for State officers in Arkansas, held under the National flag and authority, there were polled seventeen thousand votes—being one-third the entire vote of the State at the last Presidential election. Yet in other days we heard the like rebel cry from Arkansas, that we w'ld have to exterminate everybody there before it would submit. Probably these rebel malignants simply mean that they themselves must be exterminated, which is quite likely to be true. Noah Webster tells us that to exterminate means, primarily, "to drive from within the limits or borders," and we shall have no peace until all malignant traitors are driven either on the other side of Jordan or of the Rio Grande.

The People and the Administration.

An antique Gothic proverb says that in a fight the grip of a coward is fierce at the outset, but that it soon relaxes; while the wilder the fray in which a hero struggles the sterner and more inexorable his grasp and the stronger his blows. The loyal people of America now illustrate this proverb, by the grand and heroic way in which they stand by the Administration as the war progresses. Instead of flinching, cringing and electing opposition tickets, so as to hint to the rebels that they are sick of the war, the loyal voters march up to the ballot box and testify to their servants at Washington, to their brethren in the field, to the rebellious hordes, and to the whole civilized world, that the Union must be preserved, that liberty must triumph, and that nothing can impede the onward march of the great Republic. Here we see the old Roman spirit of our Revolutionary fathers appearing among their children. We see it among the White Mountains of New Hampshire, in the green valleys of Connecticut, among the lovely inland lakes and rivers of New York, and in the very homes of traitors like Vallandigham in Ohio. The manly determination of true Americans "will not down" at the beck of armed or secret traitors. Like the great warrior of Carthage, they have registered a patriotic oath and they keep it sacred.—We exult with our whole heart over such evidence of the courage of true Americans, and can listen with calm content to the Copperhead sneers at the army, their falsehoods about the President, their abuse of our generals, their clamor against "greenbacks" and Government bonds. Their venomous utterances pass like idle wind, for we know that they can make no impression on a people so true and tried as those who uphold the pillars of the Union.

And the reward of this long-suffering must come at last. This patient land, bearing its mighty burdens so steadfastly, so calmly, must soon rise up, before the nations, freed from all forms of oppression, glorious in beauty and strength. Her beacon-light fully relumed once more, to cast its radiance to the darkest corners of the earth, will again be the central magnet to draw all men towards it. Then, too, as the poet tells us of the "inexorable past," our treasures will be returned in the glory and the beauty of their prime, and even of the rebellious south we may say:

"All shall come back; each tie
Of pure affection shall be knit again;
Alone shall Evil die,
And Sorrow dwell a prisoner in thy reign."
—*Evening Bulletin.*

THREE YEARS OF WAR.

It is now within a week of the anniversary of the day when armed treason boldly struck at the Federal Government with parricidal hands, and brought down to the dust the proud banner which had been the ensign of freedom and republicanism for eighty-five years. Sumter first fell three years ago, and the retrospect of the intervening time teaches us the wisdom of the principle never to despise an enemy, no matter how insignificant he may seem to be.

The North and the South both fell into the same error at the outset of our National troubles. Each underrated the prowess and resources of the other, and both have had abundant reason to regret their error. The domineering Southerner, accustomed to carry the manners of the plantation into every walk of life, and to beat down opposition in the legislature of the nation with the strong hand, if he failed in keen argument and sound logic, and who was deferred to by obsequious shopkeepers, who were willing to humor his temper for the sake of his custom and his dollars—fell into the error of believing that all Northern men were either dirt-eating, time-serving, dough-faced politicians, or huckstering tradesmen, whose souls were in their breeches pockets, and who were content to be kicked, provided they could make an extra sixpence by the operation. Independent of all these considerations, the chivalry had armed itself to the teeth through the "wise forethought" of Thief Floyd, and they believed that the "mudsills" lay at their feet and at their mercy, and ready to crouch like spaniels beneath the lash. It is no wonder, then, that they promised themselves and the world that Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia should be seized, and the Confederacy be firmly established upon the ruins of the old republic within sixty days. How miserably this anticipation has failed is a matter of history. Instead of a beaten, cowed and humiliated people, the loyal North and West are are as bold in their port as a gladiator just engaging in the perils of the arena, and their merchants and tradesmen are giving of their means towards the cause of the Union, both in the field and the hospital, with an unprecedented liberality. Meanwhile the hiss of the Copperhead is scarcely heeded amid the hum of honest toilers for the good work, and the sun of patriotism in the loyal States is not dimmed by the doughfaced spots upon its surface.

But while our "wayward" tormagant sisters of the South made a terrible mistake in their first start in the war, we of the loyal States were not free from error. The seventy-five thousand men first called out, and the three months promised as the limit of the rebellion, scarcely served as a fit inauguration of the great struggle.—More men have fallen in the Union cause (either through wounds or disease) than were first called upon to vindicate it, and the end is not yet.

While both sides have made great mistakes of calculation and of action, the results in the different sections are strangely different. The loyal States, aroused from their lethargy by the boom of the stolen guns leveled at Sumter, have raised and equipped a huge army. The most formidable navy in the world (perhaps) has been improvised, and the power and majesty of the nation has had a new and Minerva-like birth in springing full grown and armed from the brain of the parent emergency. The loyal States are prosperous almost beyond precedent; smiling plenty is to be seen upon all sides, and no portion of free soil is trodden by the foot of the open foe, except as a prisoner of war.—While we have large armies in the field, an immense navy afloat, and all the machinery of a great war in operation, our resources are scarcely trenched upon, and they seem absolutely unbounded. We mistook the necessity for this huge exertion at the commencement of the war, and we were equally ignorant of our ability to make the vast effort that is now in progress.

What a melancholy contrast to all this the condition of the rebellious States. General devastation, trade paralyzed, credit dead, commercial, social and material ruin; resources destroyed, ports blockaded, the soil of the Confederacy occupied at almost all important points by the hated Yankee; the "peculiar institution," for which the war was commenced, scattered and broken up beyond the hope of resurrection, and every available man and boy forced into the field by a merciless and sweeping conscription, as the forlorn hope of the dying monster of rebellion.

But a dying monster is terrible even in its death-struggle, and we should not delude ourselves into undervaluing the enemy, who has already dealt us some hard blows, and who is now as desperate as a beast at bay. The most vigorous policy is the wisest and the most humane, and to that end the loyal people of the country should strengthen the hands of the Government in every possible way, and rebuke *quasi* treason at home, while crushing, abroad, the most causeless and wicked rebellion the world has ever known.—*Evening Bulletin.*

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

The Union Armies.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

What with bounties, and drafts, and re-enlistments, an enormous number of men are now in the service of the United States. We believe we state a fact, when we say that at no period of the war have so many names been on the pay-rolls of the Government as during this month of April. The effective force, also, of the United States is at the present time immensely large and of a high order. The soldiers are more hardy, vigorous, and inured to campaigning than ever before, and their discipline and drill are far superior to what they were in the first years of the war.

Unworthy officers have been weeded out to a great extent, and those in command have been tested by battle and danger, so that our troops will be better commanded than they have ever been. The Government is able now to concentrate heavy and efficient bodies of veteran soldiers wherever it desires them. Coming down next to such details as have been published, it is said that an army of formidable dimensions is being gathered at Annapolis.

We observe also, that an officer of tried service and great skill, General Smith, is placed over the military forces of General Butler's Department. We note furthermore that Gen. Meade still keeps his position on the Rapidan with an army increased in number and refreshed after the winter's rest and the liberal furloughs. General Grant's presence at these various points in Virginia indicates that he is preparing for some stroke, and that he himself intends to guide and direct it.

The very silence and inaction thro' the whole Union, under a Commander in-Chief of such well known energy as Grant, is ominous of great blows in preparation. It is generally understood that General Thomas has an immense army at Chattanooga, which can, when the word comes, march with overwhelming force into Georgia.

It is obvious that all these various bodies of men wait for some combination of action, and that when they move it will be as pieces moved by one player in the great chess-game of strategy. It may be considered certain that Grant's plan of operation, whatever it may be, will be one which like his superb operations at Vicksburg and Chattanooga, will completely startle the Rebels—that it will be one which nobody expected, and that will take the country as well as the enemy by surprise.

His campaign may be in Virginia, it may be in Georgia, and it may be in neither of those States, even tho' it be intended to bear upon one or both of the great armies of the Rebels. In Virginia, he might adopt one or other of the plans that have heretofore been tried, or, discarding them all, he might adopt the palpable one, often discussed, of debouching an army at some point south of the James, and marching by Petersburg toward Richmond.

Not less than seventy thousand men we suppose, could be thus threatening Richmond from this direction. At the same time, eighty thousand, under General Meade, press Lee's lines on the Rapidan. Lee should, of course fall back under cover of the Richmond works. Here he would undoubtedly have a very advantageous central position for striking either invading army.

His relation to our forces would be somewhat similar to that of Napoleon, during the invasion of France by the allies before his banishment to Elba. But Lee is not a Napoleon, and as we have learnt, lost more than his right arm in Stonewall Jackson's death. His force would be inferior to either of the invading armies, so that Grant need violate no rule of strategy in this double invasion.

The drawbacks on our side would be the spring rains and the malaria, which would weaken our ranks, and the raw character of many of the regiments moving from Fortress Monroe as a base. But the great attack must be by Meade's veteran army. The chances of battle are proverbially uncertain, but we do not see how Lee could comfortably survive under the grindings of this upper and nether millstone. He might, it is true, evacuate Richmond, and make a new line in the southern part of Virginia. But then Richmond would become our base, and the same game might be tried with a rear movement on our part from Newbern and Weldon.

But, again, it is possible that Grant may compel the evacuation of Virginia at once, by a grand movement from North Carolina. Fifty thousand men marching into the interior of that State from Weldon, cutting the railroads, would compel Lee's immediate retreat, and transfer the seat of war to North and South Carolina.

The great objections to this movement are the difficulties of transportation of such a large body, and the long line to be defended from Weldon to the railroads. Yet these may possibly be overcome and then General Grant conquers Virginia without a battle. If either of these movements were adopted, if we suppose the Army of the Cumberland advancing at the same time into Georgia, we have a stupendous display of strategy which seems likely to be irresistible.

We do not mean to talk while 'putting on the armor,' as those should who are 'taking it off,' but we cannot but feel that the military movements possible and probable this summer promise the most happy result. It would not at all surprise us, if the next Fourth of July should see the war transferred from Virginia to a narrower field far South, and General Grant pressing the defeated enemy in his last strongholds.

THE REMOVAL OF THE STATE CAPITOL.—A bill passed the Senate last week for the removal of the State Capitol to Philadelphia, by a large majority. This vote looks as if the members were in earnest. The truth is Harrisburg is not the best place for the Capitol. People attending Conventions, or other shows in that place, must generally submit to a skinning operation. The town is not large enough to accommodate a great crowd.

GOLD PENS.—A fine assortment of Pocket and Desk Gold Pens just received at Lewis' Book Store.

Straight Ahead.

Coming close on the heels of the Union triumph in New Hampshire, the success of the Union State Ticket in Connecticut is but confirmatory testimony of the most positive character, that the people of the North are settled in the determination to *fight the war through*. These results should be regarded in no other light than as showing that the people of the North are ranged on the side of the government, and its measures; as a declaration of the purpose to stand by them, and go right ahead and through to the end. These Union victories have no other meaning,—a meaning that a Copperhead can interpret as easily as the man whose loyalty is unconditional.

We are told occasionally that the people are losing confidence, that popular sentiment is undergoing a change. Where is the evidence? Does the majority of Ten Thousand, against less than three thousand last year, show it? Does a corresponding result in New Hampshire show it? Is it seen in the local elections, everywhere almost without an exception resulting not only in the choice of Union candidates, but by overwhelming majorities? Where is the evidence of change or thought of it?

Had the contest in Connecticut been strictly of a party character, one thousand would have been enough, and perhaps all that could have been expected. But as the issue was higher and broader, the majority is correspondingly greater. Ever since the war began, on this issue majorities have been growing larger. The issue *will continue to be the same*—the Country and the Government; and the Copperheads and the rebels are entitled to look whichever way they please, to the past or the future, for comfort.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

Speech of General Dix.

General Dix opened the great Sanitary Fair of New York, on Monday, with the following speech:

Ladies and Gentlemen: We have assembled for the purpose of inaugurating what, I do not doubt, will prove to be the most munificent contribution of the day to the noblest of all objects—to provide for the relief of the gallant soldiers who have become disabled by disease and wounds while periling their lives for the preservation of the Union. (Cheers.) The civil war in which we are engaged is, under all its aspects, the most extraordinary the world has ever seen. The enthusiasm of the Northern people in rushing to arms to save the government of their fathers from destruction, their indomitable courage in battle, their patient endurance of hardship, their steadiness of purpose under all vicissitudes, the readiness with which the whole community submits to pecuniary burdens, the elastic hope and the unshaken confidence with which all classes look forward to a coming tranquility under the old institutions, are as remarkable as the magnitude of the contest itself. [Applause.] Our enemies abroad have said that the South are animated by the highest enthusiasm, and that we are comparatively cold and unmoved by high motives of action. It is precisely the reverse. The contributions of the Northern people in treasure and blood have been voluntary offerings and sacrifices, on the altar of their country. On the other hand, the people of the South, at least for the last year, have contributed with reluctance to the cause of treason under the exactions of a despotic government.—Nothing marks more strongly the difference between them and us than the wide spread operations of the Sanitary Commission, and the earnest and devoted efforts by which the ladies of the North are giving vigor and scope to its ministrations. [Renewed applause.] In the South manifestations of zeal and devotion like these are almost unknown.—This is, indeed, one of the distinguishing characters of the struggle on our side, and it shows with what intensity the public feeling is enlisted in it. It is a peculiarity which has marked no former contest. And while States, counties, and towns, with us, are imposing taxes enormous in amount to raise troops, the rebel Government in Richmond is supporting its armies through forced contributions from the Southern people, under a system of tyranny which has already become odious, and is every moment in danger of defeating itself by provoking armed resistance.

The Irish Emigration to the United States.

The Cork *Examiner* gives a remarkable description of the emigrants who are still leaving that port in large numbers for the United States. It says there are among them some old people and young children, but the bulk are stalwart young men, full of health and vigor, and young women, gaudily dressed, but their bad taste cannot conceal the beauty, the activity, the bounding health for which the Irish peasant girl has been so remarkable. Among them all there is scarcely one to be seen poorly attired. The goods of each party show that a small farmer's household has been broken up. Their conduct is remarkably steady.—Though hundreds have sometimes to wait a week at Queenstown for the steamer, there is very little drunkenness among them, and seldom a "spree," though they are noisy enough sometimes. The *Examiner* thinks that few of the emigrants are recruits; there is none of the swagger which so commonly betrays the aspirant for glory and bounty. It is true, the passage is in many cases paid with American money, but it is with the money of their relatives to whom they are going. The *Examiner* denies that Federal recruiting is in any important degree the stimulus to Irish emigration, and adds: "It arises out of the condition of the country and the dazzling, if not perfectly trustworthy, prospects held out by the labor market of the Northern States."

Our Army Correspondence.

Headquarters 110th Reg., Pa. V. V.
Camp near Brandy Station, Va.,
April 1, 1864.

MR. LEWIS: Dear Sir:—Permit me, through the columns of your patriotic paper, to say to the many friends of this regiment that we are once more safely in camp. We had a slow trip from Harrisburg to the field—being from Monday to Friday on the way. When we reached Brandy Station it was raining almost in torrents and we were 4 miles from the brigade and no quarters when there. You can possibly sympathize with the soldier when you are thrown out in a dark night without a shelter or a blanket. It is a proverb—"fortune favors the brave" and we appreciated the favor shown by soldiers in the brigade and the Christian Commission that night; we were welcomed to their tents. Since that time we have made two camps; this has been occasioned by the reorganization of the army. If the weather was settled we would not complain, but we have rain and sunshine alternating with the days.

This regiment is composed of soldiers,—men who have passed through all the inconveniences of camp life and the fiery ordeal of battle, and from such murmuring is seldom heard.

As an evidence of the courage of this regiment and of its record on the field I give you an extract from the testimony of the General commanding the Brigade at Gettysburg, July 2nd. (See New York Herald.) "About three quarters of an hour after the opening of the enemy's attack on our division (1st division, 3d corps) which formed at that time the extreme left of the army, some reinforcements from the Fifth corps took position in my rear—lying down in two lines behind the centre of my brigade. Soon after, my attention was called to their falling back; "Where are you going?" I asked. "We are ordered to fall back" answered the officers nearest to me.—"Fall back! why there is no necessity for it," and I explained to them that I had already repulsed two attempts of the enemy to cross a narrow ravine in front where the *Fifth Michigan* and the *One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania* of my brigade were holding their ground unshaken by their terrible loss (which soon amounted to one-half of their number.) Still the reinforcements from the Fifth Corps withdrew without being engaged, and in a short time they were replaced by troops from the Second corps which in the most gallant style advanced through the wood and relieved my men, when our ammunition was completely exhausted." R. DE TROBRIAND,
"Brigadier General Commanding the 3d Brig., 1st Div., 3d Corps, at Gettysburg."

The health of the regiment is good; there are a few cases of measels. The recruits endure camp life, thus far, very well. The regiment is filling up slowly, recruits are still coming in; we need many more men. The officers all desire a full regiment. Will not our friends interest themselves in this command. Recruits will fare well with us. The officers are gentlemen and tried soldiers; the men in the regiment are soldiers, and treat comrades with all respect. Let every reader of the Globe try to send us some recruits.

The roads are almost impassable in the army and still getting worse. We do not expect to move for some time, but may be compelled to go before the roads are perfectly dry.

Most respectfully yours,
ISAAC ROGERS, Lt. Col.

Gen. Meade and the Battle of Gettysburg.

General Meade has submitted a written statement to the War Committee, giving a detailed account of the battle of Gettysburg, together with an explanation of his conduct on that occasion. His statements are corroborated by the testimony of Generals Hancock, Warren, Gibbons, and others, and triumphantly vindicate him from the accusations made before the committee by his enemies. General Meade denies, in the most positive manner, the statement that he issued, or directed to be issued, an order on the 2d of July, or at any time, ordering a retreat to Taneytown, which is fourteen miles south of Gettysburg. He says he had resolved, from the first, to hold the position there, and to fight the battle which he knew was impending. He had no idea of falling back, as he well knew, as everybody knows, that a retreat at that time would have involved pursuit by the enemy, and, perhaps, resulted in a rout of our army. He denies positively ever seeing any such order; and states that if the order was written it was without his knowledge or authority. The first intimation he had of its existence was received from General Gibbons, who told him, on the evening of the second of July, that he had seen it in the hands of General Butterfield. He promptly denied its authenticity to General Gibbons, at the time. The only basis for the accusation on this point General Meade surmises is this: Upon assuming command of the army he found himself without a chief of staff acquainted with the routine of business at headquarters. He requested General Butterfield to retain his position as chief of staff until the crisis had passed. Gen. Butterfield consented, and was at once ordered to survey the position, and make himself acquainted with the rear lines of communication. This, Gen. Meade contends, was what any prudent General would have done under the circumstances, and especially since our army had been defeated the first day, and had only partially succeeded in repulsing the attack of the enemy on the second day. He declared that the purport of the order he directed to be issued was this, and nothing more. Gen. Meade also states, that when he learned that Gen. Sickles had become engaged at Little Round Top, he immediately ordered Gen. Sykes, with the 5th Corps, to his support. Gen. Gibbons was also examined before the committee on Saturday, and corroborates Gen. Meade's statements in every particular.

ONE splendid Guitar, price $30, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. This instrument could not be bought in the city for $40, but the owner has no use for it. F3tf.

The Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, April 5.

Returns have been received from all but three towns: New Fairfield, Chester and Roxbury. The footings are:

Buckingham	38,446
Seymour	32,904
Buckingham's majority	5,642

The Senate stands 18 Union to 3 Democrats, and the House 158 Union to 12 Democrats, thus giving the Union party two-thirds of the Legislature which secures the amendment to the Constitution allowing soldiers to vote.

Union Triumphs throughout the West.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—The election in this city has resulted in the entire success of the Union ticket. The vote was light, and there was little excitement.

The success of the Union tickets in Lancaster and Dayton, the homes of Vallandigham and Olds, sufficiently indicate what the verdict of the people will be wherever peace and submission candidates are put up.

The result in all the towns in Ohio, as far as heard from, shows a total and complete rout of the Verdigris Democracy.

Gen. Negley and staff are at the Burnet House. There is no military news.

Cleaveland, April 5.—In the city election, held here yesterday, the Union ticket was elected by 1,500 majority. The vote was very light.

Cincinnati, April 5.—At an election of city officers, held here yesterday, about a three-fifths vote was polled. The Union majority was about 4,700.

The returns from the interior towns are meagre. Lancaster gives 50 Union majority; Troy 130 majority; Dayton 300 majority, and Cleveland 1,500 majority. The Democrats carry the city of Columbus.

St. Joseph, April 4.—Complete returns show the election of R. Renwick the radical candidate for mayor, by two votes. The Council stands 7 Radicals to 3 Conservatives.

1864.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St., one door west of Ehler's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 6-3m

NEW GOODS
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

NOW FOR BARGAINS

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Markiesburg, April 6, 1864.

WAREHOUSE PRICES.—If you want to buy goods at warehouse prices go to LLOYD & HENRY'S Warehouse.

RECEIVING DAILY—Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, and Fish of all kinds, at LLOYD & HENRY'S. Mch30-4w

FAMILY GROCERIES.
Family Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, for sale at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 16th day of January, 1864, I am commanded to make public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 18th day) of April, A. D., 1864, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges; when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 16th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four and the 88th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, A. D. 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for "approval by the Court" on Wednesday, the 18th of April, A. D. 1864.

1st. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels set apart to Mary A. Wagoner, widow of George W. Wagoner, late of Dublin township, deceased.

2. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels set apart to the widow of Abram Ramsey, late of Springfield township, deceased.

3. The goods and chattels set apart to Elizabeth Carothers, widow of Jonathan Carothers, late of Shirley township, deceased.

4. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels set apart to the widow of John Fleming, late of Dublin township, deceased.

5. The goods and chattels which were of Wm. Colebura, late of Franklin township, deceased, taken by his widow, Elizabeth Colebura.

6. The goods and chattels which were of Chas. Green, late of Oneida township, deceased, taken by his widow, Catharine Green.

7. The goods and chattels of Charles J. Snyder, late of Juniata township, deceased, taken by his widow, Ann Snyder.

8. The goods and chattels which were of John J. Decker, late of Oneida township, deceased, taken by his widow, Christiana Decker.

9. The goods and chattels which were of John Spitzer, late of Dublin township, deceased, taken by his widow, Susan Spitzer.

10. The goods and chattels which were of George W. Speer, late of Mount Union, deceased, taken by his widow, Jane A. Speer.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Clerk.

Mch. 16, 1864.

KEYSTONE CIDER MILLS FOR SALE

at the Manufacturer's price—$40 to $45, By T. H. OREMER, Huntingdon Pa.

Sept. 9, 1863.]

Horse Bills

Printed on short notice at Lewis' Job Printing Office.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, April 13, 1864.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

GREAT CENTRAL FAIR!

For the Sanitary Commission, to be held in Philadelphia, in the first week of June next,

PHILADELPHIA, March, 12th, 1864.

Restaurant Department.

The co-operation of benevolent and patriotic citizens of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, and elsewhere, is invited, in our efforts to make this more remunerative than any Fair that has preceded it. These Fairs are resorted to as practical means offered to every one to take part in a great and humane work. Let no one, therefore, allow this opportunity to pass, of contributing something for the benefit of the National Soldier in the field; and though the gift may seem small when alone, it soon becomes efficient when combined with numbers. We ask for donations of any and every article, the produce of the Farm, Lake, River, and Ocean, and of foreign importation; of Fruits, fresh, dried, and preserved; of Vegetables, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, Beef, fresh and smoked, Tongues, Hams and Pork, Lobsters, Crabs, Oysters, Clams, Fish, fresh and salt. In truth, there is nothing which may contribute to the well being of our appetites, which may not be entrusted to our care.

GEORGE T. LEWIS, Chairman,
Restaurant Department.

The Soldiers Aid Society of this place, having accepted the Agency in Huntingdon and neighborhood for the 'Restaurant Department' of the Central Fair, Philada.—solicits donations of provisions of all kinds from the citizens of town and country.

Let all aid in this great and good work—send a contribution however small—having the donor's name attached. If left with Mrs. Wm. McMurtrie or Mrs. E. Orbison, will be forwarded by the Society.

If any prefer forwarding their own contributions—send by railroad or express—freight will be paid in Philada.

Please direct all donations thus:

For GEORGE T. LEWIS, Restaurant Department.
Care of A. R. McHENRY, Reception Committee of the
Great Central Fair, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Mch 29, 1864.

Important Case Tried---Liability of the Pennsylvania Railroad to keep the State Canal in Repairs.

The important case of Barnes vs the Pennsylvania Railroad, which has been on trial before Judge Agnew, of the Supreme Court, for ten days, went to the jury on Wednesday the 6th. The action was brought to recover damages for the alleged neglect of the defendants to keep the State Canal in good repair. On the part of the plaintiff it was claimed that the repairs to the Canal were not made as required by the act of Assembly, and hence he suffered great loss by detention, &c. The Company answer that the Canal was under bad repair when they took possession, and the policy has been to repair gradually, so as not to interfere with the navigation, and that these repairs have been in pursuance of the recommendation of competent engineers, and the outlay has exceeded the income of the Canal. In charging the jury, Justice Agnew held that by the fifth section of the act of Assembly, the purchaser of the canals is bound to keep them up in good repair and the canals are to remain forever public highways, and are to be kept open in repairs for the use and enjoyment of all the parties who desire to use and enjoy the same. The legal obligation on the company is to commence 'immediately' This the Court construes to mean that the company was to immediately take the necessary steps towards the performance of their duty, and the law is not complied with by keeping the canal in as good condition as it was when transferred to the company. But the act does not require the company to increase the facilities on the canal, unless the company thinks proper to do so. The duty enjoined is to keep the canal up in good condition, that is the test of liability for damages. But when we come to the question of the performance of this duty, the condition of the canal when it passed from the State may be considered.

The Company had the right to exercise a sound discretion as to the mode, time and portion of the work to be repaired, in view of the condition of the Canal and the public interests involved. How and when were to be determined by engineers of skill and experience, and if the mode adopted was intended to accomplish the purposes of the law, the Company cannot be held responsible for the delays on the canal consequent upon the bad condition of the works when they took charge. In brief, the jury were instructed that immediately after taking possession of the works, the defendants became bound to put them in repair, but in executing this duty they could exercise a sound and judicious discretion as to the mode, time and parts, so as not to interfere with the public interests. If the mode adopted was reasonable and they prosecuted the work with diligence, the Company has performed its whole duty. If they performed this duty faithfully, they are not liable for the imperfect navigation, nor for the defects growing out of the condition in which they found the works, nor for unexpected or natural causes which could not be guarded against by ordinary care. In such cases they are only liable for want of diligence in repairs after such occurrences. Verdict for plaintiff, $9,498.50.

Mrs. M. Hanigar

Has removed her Millinery Store to the room adjoining the old Temperance Hall, where her old customers, and new ones, will please give her a call.

Returned to their Regiment.

The several members of the 49th who have been at home on furlough for a month past enjoying themselves "highly," have returned to their regiment near Brandy Station, Va. May they enjoy good health, "live and grow fat" on pork and beans, and escape all the trying dangers of another three years campaign.

The "boys" received a gratuitous farewell dinner at the Farmer's hotel, now occupied by Mr. Abraham Jacobs. Mr. Jacobs has thus proved his friendship for the soldiers and his appreciation of their services, and those whom he has hospitably received and remembered, will, in return, remember him.

☞ We call the attention of the loyal people of this county to the call of the Soldiers' Aid Society, at the head of this column. Almost every family or individual can contribute something.

Thanks.

Mr. Henry W. Arey, Secretary of the Girard College, will please accept our thanks for a Report of the College for 1863.

☞ Now open—Paris-made Mantillas, Cloaks, &c., &c., of the latest styles and in great variety—at J. W. Proctor & Co., 920 Chestnut St., Philada. Read adv. This is a reliable house.

New Stock of Boots and Shoes.

George Shaeffer has just received at his new location opposite Brown's Hardware Store, a new stock of Boots and Shoes.

New Dry Goods, &c.

D. P. Gwin, and Fisher & Sons are opening their new stocks of Spring and Summer Goods.

Lloyd & Henry

At their new store on the canal basin, have received a large stock of new goods, and are doing a rushing business.

A. B. Cunningham & Co.,

Are constantly receiving new goods at their wholesale warehouse, near the Jackson Hotel, and are accommodating country merchants at low prices.

Accident.

On Sunday last, a drover, while feeding horses at the stable of Mr. Long, was kicked by one of them in the face and breast, and badly injured.

☞ Preaching in the German Reformed Church next Sunday evening.

Lazy Boys.

A lazy boy makes a lazy man, just as sure as a crooked sapling makes a crooked tree. Who over yet saw a boy grow up in idleness, that did not make a shiftless vagabond when he became a man, unless he had a fortune left him to keep up appearances? The great mass of thieves, paupers and criminals have come to what they are by being brought up in idleness. Those who constitute the business part of the community—those who make our great and useful men—were taught to be industrious.

What Woman has done, and is doing.

It is really wonderful to see what mighty works are being done thro' the length and breadth of our land by women for the relief of our suffering soldiers. Money by the thousands is poured into different channels of relief which are organized in our different cities for the benefit of soldiers. It is truly said that women are as patriotic as men, and if it is not their province to shoulder the musket, they can and they do through other agencies, work as energetically as men.

The Horse.

One of the most beautiful specimens of typography we have seen for some time, is 'The Illustrated Horse Management,' by Edward Mayhew, the celebrated Veterinary Surgeon. It is published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philada., and is embellished with over four hundred capital engravings. We were as deeply interested in reading it as we were in witnessing Mr. John S. Rarey's horse taming feats, and we may add that the author heartily sympathizes with and defends Mr. Rarey's plan of training horses, by firm though mild and discriminating means. Dr. Mayhew urges that in treating horses, as to their anatomy, medicine, food, teeth, shoeing, vices, stables, &c., the same gentleness, judgment and philosophical discretion should be displayed as are exercised towards the human race, and he draws a contrast between the sympathetic manner in which the barbarous Arabs treat their horses and the way in which more civilized nations use and abuse their steeds. The contrast is by no means favorable to the more civilized nations. So far as we can judge, a very large proportion of Dr. Mayhew's suggestions, together with his remarks on grooms, dealers, breeders, breakers, &c., are the results of long practical as well as theoretic knowledge, while the gentle and humane spirit in which he discusses the subject are beyond all praise. We hope that every one who has any dealings with horses will read his book carefully, and consider its kindly suggestions thoroughly.

This book is for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

PENNSYLVANIA 16,000 SHORT OF HER QUOTA:—We see a statement in our exchanges that the State has an excess of 10,000 over her quotas under previous calls, and that it will require but 16,000 to fill her quota under the last call.

An Apprentice Wanted.

An active young man of good morals, will be taken as an apprentice to the printing business at this office. Apply immediately.

Success in Business.

When you find a man doing more business than you are, look at the advertisements he has in the newspapers. The business man who puts his sign in the newspaper does a much wiser thing than when he fastens it over his store, and who would think of neglecting that? The man who advertises, informs the public that he wants trade and his card in the newspaper is an invitation to customers to come and buy.—Where one person reads a sign in the street, five hundred read it in the newspapers. No matter how well a business man is known, he can always pick up new customers, if he will take the pains to advertise; for by neglecting the means of securing trade he loses the best of his profits.

Take the Papers.

That this will be a year of great events needs no prophet to foretell. The campaign of the rebellion, the Presidential campaign, and last, but not least, the European war will all excite public attention, and concerning which all should keep posted. Then in regard to local matters, we shall have much to engage consideration, and about which no 'well regulated family' should be ignorant. By taking your county paper you will get the local as well as general news and thus two purposes will be served at one price; whereas, if you take a foreign paper it will be purely accidental if you see an item concerning your county once in a whole year.

New Clothing.

H. Roman has opened a large stock of new Clothing for men and boys.

For Rent.

The rooms on Railroad street opposite the Exchange Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. Green. Inquire on the premises. tf.

Spectacles.

A fine stock of Spectacles just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

MARRIED,

On the 3d April, by Rev. Theodore Fouse, Mr. HENRY BEAVER to Miss ELIZABETH GREASON.

On the 29th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, in Newton Hamilton, by Rev. J. H. McGarrah, Mr. WM McEWAN, of Lewistown, and Miss ARABELLA MORRISON.

On the 7th inst., at the Methodist Parsonage in Huntingdon, by Rev. J. A. Price, Mr. JOHN A. WOMER of Blair county, Pa., and Miss RACHEL STEWART of Huntingdon co., Pa.

DIED,

At his residence near Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, on the 25th ult., of pneumonia, Mr. MATTHEW TAYLOR, father of Hon. Geo. Taylor, President Judge of this District, in the 80th yr. of his age.

He was one of the oldest citizens of the county, having died upon the farm on which he was born near eighty years ago, and upon which his own father and mother died at the advanced age of eighty six.

On the 31st ult., CORA, only daughter of David and Anna Dunn, aged 4 years 7 months and 5 days.

"Suffer little children to come unto me."

I loved thee, daughter of my heart;
My child, I loved thee dearly;
And though we only meet to part,
How sweetly! How severely!
Not life nor death can sever
My soul from thine forever.

On the 30th ult., JUNIATA LUDEN FRIEDLY, daughter of David and Eliza Friedly, aged 4 years 1 month and 30 days.

Weep not for little Juny,
For she has gone to rest;
She is now in the heavenly palace,
With Christ and all the blest.

In the beauty of all her existence
She was laid beneath the sod;
She suffered with great patience—
She rests in peace with God.

Then let us dry our mournful tears—
From gloomy grief refrain;
In Heaven our daughter now appears,
And shall forever reign.

Let us prepare to meet her,
Where parting is unknown,
And join in chorus with her,
And sing the heavenly song. E. F.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

April 12.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7,00@7.50
Common and Superfine	$5,75@6.25
Rye Flour	$5.00
Corn Meal	$3 bl $5.50
Extra White Wheat	$1.75@2.00
Fair and Prime Red	$1.60@1.65
Rye	$1.33
Corn, prime Yellow	$1.21
Oats	83
Barley Malt	$ bu $1.65
Clovrseed, $64 lbs	$6.00
Timothy	$2,75@3,00
Flaxseed	$2.15
Wool	.68@81c
Hides	10

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour $ bbl	$6,50@7.25
Extra do $ cwt	5.75
White Wheat	1.50
Red Wheat	1.40
Rye	1.25
Corn	1.10
Oats	.75
Cloverseed	8.00
Flaxseed	2.50
Dried Apples	1.50
Butter	25
Eggs	15
Lard	15
Ham	18
Shoulder	12
Sides	12
Tallow	10

IRON.—Charcoal Bar Iron, Nails, and Steel, of all kinds, at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Cedarware, Fish, Salt, &c., &c. April 13—4w LLOYD & HENRY.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. April 13, 1864.

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,
Wholesale and Retail
PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,
1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.
☞ Your patronage is solicited.
April 13, 1864-1y.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at COFFEE RUN for month ending—March 31, 1864.

Baker Alfred	Hicks Abraham
Brumbaugh David	Harker Henry
Brindle Jonathan	Hood Elizabeth Mrs
Crouse W P	Fulton Wm
Carbaugh Samuel	Fulton John
Crit J W	Weightman John
Corbin E Harriet Mrs	Shoup David
Donaldson Eliza Miss	Shuntz G W

Coffee Run, April 1 Treas'r P. S. COHN, P. M.

AT THE
PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.
—NOW OPEN—
Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks.
Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and in great variety.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
The Paris Mantilla Emporium,
920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia,
April 13, 1864.

REMOVAL.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a
NEW STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,
and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.
He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.
Huntingdon, April 13, 1864.

A FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.
THE FARM contains 220 Acres, more or less, 70 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with running water in every field. 20 acres are partly cleared for pasture, well adapted for meadow; the balance is well timbered.
The improvements are a good two story dwelling house, with basement and cellar; and a never failing well at the door; log and frame barn, wagon shed with corncrips, and other out buildings; an orchard of choice bearing fruit trees. The Farm is susceptible of great improvements and productiveness and could be made to be one of the best stock farms in the township. There is also one of the best natural locations for a water power with twenty feet of fall on the premises.
It is situated in Blacklog Valley, Shirley township, convenient to school and mill, and within 12 miles of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal at Mount Union.
It will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms! Title indisputable. For further particulars call on the subscriber in Blacklog Valley, Shirley township.
April13-3m. EDWARD ZUERNER, Agent.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Apl 13, 1864

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
[Estate of Daniel Weight, dec'd.]
Letters of Administration upon the estate of Daniel Weight, late of Warriorsmark tp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. ABRAHAM WEIGHT,
JOHN G. WEIGHT,
April 6, 1864-6t.* Administrators.

WANTED.—A good farm hand; to whom liberal wages will be paid.
ALSO—FOR RENT.—A good house and lot in the village of Shaffersville.
April 4,1864-3t Inquire of B. F. BROWN.

From $100 to $150 Clear per Acre!!!
1864. COOK'S 1864.
SUGAR EVAPORATOR.
MOST RAPID EVAPORATOR IN THE WORLD.
CLARK SORGO MACHINE CO'S
CANE MILL.
Catalogues and Book on Cane Culture FREE.
A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
James Creek, Pa.,
Exclusive Agent for Blair and Huntingdon counties.
☞ Persons getting machinery will be supplied with Cane seed for sale or distribution, at cost.
Also Agent for Grover's & Baker's Celebrated SEWING MACHINES, acknowledged superior to all others; and Prince & Co's. Improved World renowned MELODEONS. [April 6, 1864.

ISAAC HOUGH & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Hoops, Shooks, Heading, Staves, Quercitron & Tanners' Bark, Treenails, &c.
No. 416 South Delaware Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
ISAAC HOUGH. EMMOR K. JANNEY.
April 6, 1864-3m.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, praying the said Court to grant them license to keep inns or taverns in their respective boroughs, townships and villages in the county of Huntingdon, and that said petitions will be presented to the said Court on Wednesday, the 20th day of April next for consideration, &c., when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper, viz:
William Ryan, Dudley,
James Dunn, Barnet,
George D. Kelly, Coalmont.
W. C. WAGONER, Clerk.
Clerk's Office,
Huntingdon, April 6, 1864.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!
A NEW ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.
JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.
Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, April6,1864.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY.
A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, Pa.
TERMS.
Board, Tuition, and Furnished Room, per session of five months.....$60 00
Boys are prepared for college, business or teaching.
Special attention is paid to Book Keeping—Single and Double Entry.
Girls are taught vocal and instrumental Music on the Piano and Guitar, Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needle Work, at the usual rates.
Students are received at any time, and charged only from the time of entrance until the close of session.
The location is healthy—Buildings large—Mail daily.—Students board in the family of the Principal.
The Principal is assisted by competent and experienced teachers.
Payments, quarterly in advance.
Next session opens Wednesday, May 4th, 1864.
For particulars, address
REV. G. VAN ARTSDALEN,
April6-3t Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, Pa.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "*An act to amend an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and other purposes*," passed 18th March, 1815, and the other acts upon the subject, the Treasurers of the several counties within this Commonwealth are directed to commence on the 2d Monday in June, in the year 1816, and at the expiration of every two years thereafter, and adjourn from day to day, if it be necessary to do so, and make public sale of the whole or any part of such tract of unseated land, situate in the proper county, as will pay the arrearages of the taxes which shall have then remained due or unpaid for the space of one year before, together with all costs necessarily accruing by reason of such delinquency, &c. Therefore, I, D. BLACK, Treasurer of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby give notice that upon the following tracts of unseated land, situate as hereinafter described, the several sums stated are the arrearages of taxes, respectively, due and unpaid for one year, and that in pursuance of the direction of the aforesaid Act of Assembly, I shall, on MONDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, commence the Public Sale of the whole or any part of such tracts of unseated land, upon which all or any part of the taxes herein specified shall then be due; and continue such sale by adjournment until all the tracts upon which the taxes shall remain due and unpaid, shall be sold.

D. BLACK,
Treas. of Hunt. Co.
Treasurer's Office, April 6, 1864.

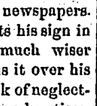
Amount of Taxes due and unpaid on the following Tracts of Unseated Lands, up to and including the year 1862:

Warrantees or Owners.	Acres.	Perchps.	Tax' D. c.
Barré Township.			
Moses Yocum,	437		37 69
James Ash and Wm. Shannon,	866		34 81
Brady township.			
James Drakes,	10		64
John Smiley's estate,	200		2 00
John Wiley,	170		30 20
Robert Austin,	304		8 72
Lewis Igo,	54		2 56
Joseph Webb	302	44	18 03
Andrew Bell,	42	38	1 01
Robert Watson,	207		0 43
William Watson,	425		4 20
Christian Kaufman,	33		66
Carbon township.			
Clemen's heirs,	67		51
John Howard,	3		1 74
John Howard. 4 lots in New Grenada.			1 42
Henry Rhodes,	53		1 39
Cook and Elder,	133		2 94
William Spring,	400		10 60
John Murphy,	400		6 60
William Blon,	400		10 60
John Blon,	400		6 60
Benjamin Price,	200		5 20
Alexander Henry,	400		10 60
William Mowan,	418		11 08
Barry Miller,	13		2 16
Jonathan Pew, (or Pugh.)	100		3 40
David Cagsley,	343		2 58
Speer and Dougherty,	439		11 62
Thomas Mahanor,	105		23 54
Henry Roberts,	75		19 21
Speer and Dougherty, (part)	438	40	3 87
John P. Baker,	150		23 85
J. S. Stewart,	75		5 20
Joseph W. Spangler,	100		6 20
Cass township.			
Robert Miller,	400		4 30
William Miller,	400		4 20
Neal Ohara,	187		7 38
Clay township.			
Abraham Green,	208	105	5 48
Isaac Green,	232	61	5 75
John Green,	269	86	6 66
Joshua Cole,	264	140	4 35
George Green,	283	31	6 58
Thomas Green,	303	108	3 87
Cromwell township.			
Alexander McKyham,	402	52	6 21
Charles Bayles,	356	31	3 22
John Smith,	397	17	3 24
G. Stevenson,	403	53	2 63
John Jones,	418	20	3 46
Samuel Galbraith,	393	41	2 24
Joseph Galbraith,	400	70	3 80
John Galbraith,	408	77	3 58
James McMillin,	150		2 39
Dublin township.			
James Old,	380		2 76
Franklin township.			
Izett and Keller,	92		3 70
John Palmer,	11		3 56
James McClellan,	39		6 48
David Caldwell,	40		4 90
James Logan,	8		41
Henderson township.			
A. P. Knepp,	174	140	11 79
John Graffius,	3		46
James Fort,	20		99
Hopewell township.			
Peter Herring,	210		2 81
Conrad Herring,	240		3 45
David Sheffer,	212		3 65
Sarah Levi,	302		3 50
Margaret Levi,	207		3 57
Adam Levi,	205		3 52
Abraham Levi,	206		2 57
Hannah Herring,	97		1 67
Frederick Herring,	37		62
Juniata township.			
Samuel Caldwell,	100		2 05
John Smiley's estate,	200		6 60
John S. Izett,	1100		32 55
Daniel Africs,	50		88
Jackson township.			
Thomas Panner,	400		5 30
George Stever,	400		5 30
Jacob Hilsimer,	400		5 38
Ephraim Jones,	400		15 47
John Brown,	400		15 47
William Johnston,	400		5 30
Robert Johnston,	400		4 40
Charles Caldwell,	400		4 40
James Dean, (part)	422		7 38
John Russell,	400		5 30
James West,	400		5 30
Samuel Canton,	420		14 60
Samuel Steel,	400		4 40
George Wise,	400		5 30
Devinney's heirs,	37		66
Oneida township.			
E Brandon,	441		9 58
E. Evans,	431		9 60
D. Stevens,	343		4 78
John Light,	253		47 14
James Whitehead,	294	29	49 10
William B. Zeigler,	11		49
Porter township.			
William Smith,	180		33 29
William Smith,	100		21 24
Samuel Fisher,	76	107	5 02
John Spencer,	294		10 21
Benj. L. Neff,	100		5 60
William Smith,	402		28 93
John N. Swoope & Co. (Shoenberger)	275		19 15
John N. Swoope & Co. "	108		8 21
John N. Swoope & Co. "	224		31 69
John N. Swoope & Co. "	138		9 50
John N. Swoope & Co. "	293		14 75
Shirley township.			
James McMillin,	456		1 88
James Caldwell,	403	152	8 25
William Weaver, 3 town lots in Mt. Union.			77
Daniel Shindel,	275		54
William and John Patterson,	175		1 38
Springfield township.			
Samuel Caldwell's heirs,	6		11
Tell township.			
Simon Patter,	325	120	2 94
John Frose,	414	10	3 42
Adam Claw,	431	30	3 57
George Turman,	393	112	3 32
John Caldwell,	244	31	1 29
W. Anderson,	180		3 48
Tod township.			
Taylor's heirs,	45	81	4 41
Samuel Cornelius,	396	8	6 53
Speer and Martin,	96		2 01
Miel Smith,	142		1 43
Francis Mowan,	445		3 27
James Witer,	400		22 61
Nancy Davis,	400		3 38
Isaac Hunton,	400		4 50
Johnnna Hunton,	400		4 50
Resin Davis,	400		4 80
Amos Clark,	140		1 81
John Chambers,	400		4 80
Burkley and Edwards,	400		26 70
Burkley and Edwards,	400		17 80
Wm. E. McMurtrie,	200		75
Mary Fried,	400		5 50
Union township.			
Arthur Fee,	458		5 24
John Bell,	192		2 45
Robert Bell,	224		2 50
Sarah Elliott,	60		1 83
John Sell,	200		3 50
Benjamin Elliot,	26		67
John Covenhaven,	248		7 35
John Brewster,	400		25 20
Samuel Caldwell,	300		7 65
Samuel Caldwell,	10		1 33
Walker township.			
John Ker's estate,	417		12 73
Richard Smith,	261		3 46
Charles Smith,	50		1 80
John Ker,	99		1 48
John Patton,	437		21 19
George Cutwalt,	100		17 55
Jacob Myers,	200		14 55
John Patton,	96		3 47
Samuel Findley,	110		12 39
Hugh Tourish,	422		7 49
Rudolph Tourish,	412		3 41
Warriorsmark township.			
J. Matthews, A. Otto, & J. Armitage,	200		46 60
West township.			
William Brocken,	369		18 27
William Reed,	12	114	90
Philip Sickle,	436		28 85
Cadwalader Evans,	433		35 53
George Bingham,	493		60 44

ALSO—The following real estate upon which personal property cannot be found sufficient to pay the taxes returned by the several collectors, is charged with the taxes thereon assessed for the years 1861 and 1862 and will be sold as unseated lands in pursuance of the directions of the forty-first section of the act of assembly entitled "an act to reduce the State debt and to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company" approved the 20th of April, 1844:

Brady township.			
James Rees' estate,	90		16 20
Cass township.			
Thomas T. Norris,	160		1 20
Franklin township.			
John W. Mattern,	12		5 56
Hopewell township.			
G. Shaffer or Shoenberger,	105		95
M. Shaffin, or "	205		1 85
— Herring or "	206		1 85
— Metz, or "	99		91
— Elder, or "	100.		2 70
Shirley township.			
James Templeton,	1 house and lot,		1 50
James McKilheny,	1 lot in Mt. Union,		71
Isaac Clugston,			1 23
John Shaver,	1 lot in Mt. Union,		35
Tell township.			
David Wilson,	300		1 18
William Waters,	10		63
John Goshorn,	150		1 13
David Thompson,	20		90
David Blair,	100		90
Robert Patterson,	300		4 21
Patterson's heirs,	272		7 19
Patterson and Vandyke,	375		1 41
Tod township.			
John R. Flanagan,	80		1 80
J. R. Flanagan,	100		1 80
West township.			
James Miller,	1 lot in Petersburg,		1 03

FISHERS' COLUMN.



THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS
HUNTINGDON, PA.
STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.
A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.
We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay CASH for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.
HUNTINGDON MILLS.
GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.
WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.
PLASTER! PLASTER!!
WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.
SALT! SALT!
WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A, Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.
FISH. FISH.
10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL.
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "
Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.
SUMAC. SUMAC.
WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired
FLAX. FLAX.
THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars Worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.
It should be very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.
Dec 16, 1863.

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as
HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
Pamphlets,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS
LABELS, &C., &C., &C
CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMEN OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of James R. Crownover, dec'd.] Letters testamentary upon the will and testament of Jas. R. Crownover, late of Barree township, Huntingdon County, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to the undersigned.
ANDREW CROWNOVER,
WILLIAM COY,
Barree twp., Mch. 23, 1864-6t. Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. [Estate of Melinda Clark, dec'd.] Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Melinda Clark, late of Tod township, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated, for settlement.
GEORGE HIFE,
Casville, Hunt. co., Mch 23-6t* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. [Estate of Wm. Campbell, dec'd.] Letters of administration upon the estate of William Campbell, late of Tell twp., Huntingdon county, deceased having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.
JOHN SILVERTHORNE,
Mch 16, 1864-6t* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. [Estate of John Armitage, dec'd.] Letters of administration, de bonis non, with the will annexed, having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of John Armitage, deceased, all persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present them to the undersigned for settlement. These holding permanent investments of the funds of the estate, are requested to make immediate payment of all interest now due and unpaid on their several obligations. SAML. T. BROWN, Admr.,
Mch30,1864-6t. Huntingdon, Pa.

W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

STRAY BULL.—Came to the residence now occupied by the subscriber, in Carbon township, on or about the first of October last, a small red Bull, with a white spot on top of the shoulders, and a piece off the right ear. Appears two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
Mch30,1864* JOHN D. CARBERRY.

Notice! Notice!
THE subscribers hereby give notice to the public, that they purchased, at Constable's sale, on Wednesday, the 16th day of March, A. D. 1864, all of the personal property of Joseph Piper, of the borough of Alexandria, in the county of Huntingdon, consisting of his household goods, furniture, &c; coachmaker's, blacksmith tools, and lumber, upon his said premises, that the same have been left in his possession, subject to our rights, as the said purchasers thereof, and all persons are hereby forewarned against intermeddling with the same.
PHILIP H. PIPER,
PETER PIPER,
Alexandria, Mch 21-3t. PHILIP PIPER.

TREES. PLANT TREES!
Messrs. Taylor & Cram

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.

The subscriber is receiving a full assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles.

OUR STRAW DEPARTMENT

will comprise every variety of Bonnets, Hats and Trimmings to be found in that line of the latest and most approved shapes and styles.

Soliciting an early call, I remain

Yours, respectfully,

H. WARD,

Nos. 103, 105 & 107 North SECOND St., Phila.

March 16,1864-1t

WM. MANN'S AXES, at old prices, at the Hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Feb10,64

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY OF

Handsome and Useful Articles,

Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

LOOKING GLASSES.—For sale at the Hardware store of

Feb. 3, 1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

FARE & LANDELL,

Fourth & Arch Sts,

PHILADELPHIA.

ARE OPENING FOR SPRING, 1864,

100 pcs. $1 Fancy SILKS; 50 pcs. India Silks, $1. 10 pcs. Good Black Silks. 200 pcs. Ombred Plain Silks. 4-4 LYONS Black Silk VELVET. Brown Silks, $5, 5/4, 3, 2, 1 per yard. Black Silks, $3.5, 2.5, 2, 1 per yard. Moire Antiques, all colors. Magnificent Grenadines. Magnificent Organdies. Richest CHINTZES and PERCALES. SPRING SHAWLS. New Household STAPLE GOODS.

N. B. General assortment of Men's Wear.

March 9, 1864-3m

W. Carpenter, Henszey & Co's

WHOLESALE DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 737 Market St., Philadelphia.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, and every other article which appertains to the business, embracing the most extensive variety; also, PAINTS, OILS and GLASS, of every description.

All articles purchased from us can be relied on as being of the most superior quality and at as low prices as they can be sold. We can offer such inducements as will make it the interest of purchasers to lay in their supplies from us, and give us their future patronage, and invite all who visit the city, to call at our establishment. All orders addressed to us by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. W. CARPENTER & CO.,

Fe3-3m 737 Market Street, Philada.

1864. PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. 1864.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURER OF

WALL PAPERS,

& WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

Corner 4th and Market Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—A fine stock of LINEN SHADES constantly on hand. Feb24,1864-3m.

U. S.

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned Deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th inst.

JAMES CLARKE.

July 7th, 1863.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION! You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength and at the same time save enough in the worn of clothes by using a Wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the PREMIUM at all county fairs, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A BROWN.

Feb3,1864

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!

Having a large stock of Hardware on hands, bought at old prices, I am daily selling goods lower than they can be bought in Philadelphia. Call soon.

Feb3,1864 JAMES A. BROWN

JOSEPH ABT,

MANUFACTURER OF

BASKETS & SLEIGH BASKETS,

Near Huntingdon, Penna.

All orders filled on the shortest notice.

Orders left at Lewis' Book Store will receive attention.

Huntingdon, Jan. 27, 1864-6m.

Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle,

FINE CUTLERY,

And Sporting Apparatus generally,

Rods, Lines, Reels, Baskets, Baits, Flies, Hooks, Nets, Foils, Gloves, Masks, Bullies, Corkscrews, Dog Collars, &c.,

Constantly on hand, and for sale, Wholesale and retail at JOHN KRIDERS,

Sportsmen's Depot,

Mch2,1864-6m.] N. E. Cor. 2d & Walnut, Philada.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS—FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

R. ALLISON MILLER,

Sep16,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,

MANUFACTURER OF

SILVER WARE and IMPORTER of WATCHES,

No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry,

PHILADELPHIA.

Has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc. ☞ *Watches and Jewelry Repaired in the best manner.*

M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers of superior quality.

N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*

Sept. 9, 1863-1y.

SATCHELS,

PORT-MONNAIES,

PURSES,

POCKET-BOOKS,

PORTFOLIOS,

CARD CASES,

SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,

A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

THE UNIVERSALLY APPROVED

NONPAREIL,

and other favorite brands of fresh ground COFFEE,

FOR SALE AT

THE EAGLE STEAM SPICE AND COFFEE WORKS,

Nos. 244, 246 & 248 Nth. Front St.,

Corner of New St., Philadelphia.

Dc23-6m.] HOWARD WORRELL.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at

D. P. GWIN'S.

DESERTED FROM THE U. S. A.—Corporal VICTOR Y. DOUGHERTY, Co. M, 10th Penna. Vet. Cavalry, aged 22 years; 5 feet 8 inches high, blue eyes, brown hair, by occupation a carpenter. Said Dougherty was enlisted in Huntingdon, Pa., August 25, 1863, was mustered into the service in Philadelphia, to serve three years.

Also—Private WM. HOUCK, Co. M, 10th P. V. Cavalry, aged 20; 5 feet, 5 inches high, blue eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, and by occupation a blacksmith. Said Houck was enlisted at Huntingdon, Pa., to serve for three years.

A reward of $30 is offered for the arrest and delivery of each or either of the above named deserters.

L. S. HUYETT,

Dec6, 1863. Capt. Co. M, 10th Reg. Pa. Cav.

THE PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK AND

FUR EMPORIUM.

No. 920 Chestnut Street, (formerly No. 708,)

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO. invite the attention of their Friends to their large and superb stock of

MANTILLAS, CLOAKS AND FURS,

unparalleled in any former season—

The increased accommodation afforded in our new location, enables us to devote the fullest attention to the

FUR DEPARTMENT,

which will be found well furnished with every description of FIRST CLASS FURS, which will be guaranteed as represented, or the money paid will be refunded.

ORDERS per mail will be carefully attended to, and delivered. Express charges paid, any distance inside of 100 miles.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

Sep 9, 1863-1y. No. 920 Chestnut street, Phila.

1864. 1864.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1863.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS

CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY

AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,

Attorney at Law,

Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Sep 30, 1863

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,

COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,

FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,

CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,

SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Dyes, Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,

BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.

ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention, The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Sept 30, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by

J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHEY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Boots and Shoes,

Queensware,

Crockery ware,

Tobacco, Segars,

Hams,

Fitch,

Shoulders,

Fish,

Flour,

Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are of fer on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

BIRNBAUM'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tablets and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

1864. THE 1864.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

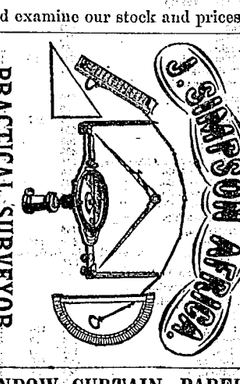
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.



WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION P'ES,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.

JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.

COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.

SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.

COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE,

BUFF,

ORANGE,

YELLOW,

AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 15,1863.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.

April 7, 1863.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,

Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '65.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM

Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,

Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,

Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.

Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.

A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

WM. WILLIAMS,

Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS, Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at

LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Berlin's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tarn's Harp, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at

D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken to exchange for goods at the Hardware Store

Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER. A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, goto

D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at

D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at

D. P. GWIN'S.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

LADIES' Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 18, 1857

BLANK BOOKS, of VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BY

MISS ELIZA ACTON.

Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

It Tells You How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes or dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

It Tells You How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews; with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description; also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

It Tells You How to set out and ornament a Table, how Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the everybody's reach.

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 600 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical; such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those consulting it will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract, multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works in the hands of the teacher is in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids of circular, square or irregular vessels, of *cisterns and vats*, of roofing, of plastering, painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. Tables of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial forms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

IT IS JUST THE BOOK FOR THE

Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artizan, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and real estate broker, to the assessor, the banker, the clerk, to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper-hanger and upholsterer, to the paver and the tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞ Price, 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, &c., &c.

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, *Asiatic, African and American Horses*, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Strangulation Stony Concretions, Rupture, Palsy Diarrhea, Jaundice, Hepatirrhea, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Dog Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweanie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Cracked Hoofs, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Canker Scratches, Thrush and Corns; also, o Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers and other diseases of the Feet, Legs and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Rowelling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weakness of this noble and useful animal.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,

A VALUABLE BOOK,

For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,

A VALUABLE BOOK,

For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,

A VALUABLE BOOK,

For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BE

A VALUABLE BOOK,

For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,

A VALUABLE BOOK,

sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any. They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or scratch the finest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. DARSTOW.

President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. ODDEN,

Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent. ANDEL L. BREES,

Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. C. HAY,

Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice without exception.

WILKINSON, TETON & CO.,

Park Place, New York.

T. B. HUGHE, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be.

A. J. CLINTON,

Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr. Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED. PROUT & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used.

GOUVR, KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.

UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.

E. POIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.

McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,

Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,

John treet, Clerkenwell, London.

June 18, 1862.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDERS do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and Colly's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.

Other books will be added and furnished to order.

A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.

Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Buildings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly print